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founded on a nearly complete skeleton. Under *Hedronchus sternbergi*, the recorder isolates the remark of the author that the typical specimen "has the appearance of the crown of a young tooth," thus conveying the impression that the author described it believing it to be such. This is really culpable carelessness. Page 281; *Tichosteus lucasani* is said to have been founded on teeth; its teeth are really unknown. *Clepsydropus limbatus* is said to be from the Dakota beds of Colorado; it is described from the Texas Permian. Same page; "A (?) crocodilian tooth named *Suchoprion cyphodon*;" the text of the paper quoted states in several places that several teeth represent this species. Page 290, *Diceratherium* is called "the Eocene rhinoceros." The American species are Miocene. Page 291, "The beds this fossil ('Atlantosaurus') comes from are Jurassic and Cretaceous." No genus of reptiles is known to be common to the Jurassic and Cretaceous in America, least of all the one in question.

THE MIDLAND NATURALIST.<sup>1</sup>—Twenty-four monthly numbers of this valuable journal have been published for the years 1878-9. It represents the scientific activity of twenty-four scientific societies or field-clubs of the Midland Counties of England. The contributions embrace some of the best known names in natural history in England, as Allport, Cobbold, Gosse, Jeffreys, Whittaker, Woodward, &c. The discovery of specimens of animals previously unknown to England by members of the societies, and first published in this journal, is a matter of interest. Much that is of local interest and much new matter will be found in its pages, with a full synopsis of the proceedings of the various societies.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN HEALTH RESORTS.<sup>2</sup>—This is a thorough work on the sanitary conditions presented by the high altitudes of Colorado and its vicinity, by an enthusiast in this study. Dr. Denison has been pursuing his studies in this direction for several years. He is a practicing physician at Denver, Colorado. He has produced a real monograph on the subject which ought to prove of great service to our people visiting the Rocky Mountain region in search of health or rest. The book is well illustrated with maps, diagrams and tables, and the observations are systematically and clearly arranged. Consumption in all its aspects is treated in detail, as indeed all forms of pulmonary diseases.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE DAVENPORT ACADEMY OF NATURAL SCIENCES.—The second part of the second volume of this enterprising society evinces the same energy and self-sacrifice which

<sup>1</sup> *The Midland Naturalist*. The Journal of the Associated Natural History, Philosophical and Archaeological Societies and Field Clubs of the Midland Counties. Edited by E. W. BADGER and W. J. HARRISON, F.G.S. Birmingham, England.

<sup>2</sup> *Rocky Mountain Health Resorts*. An analytical study of high altitudes in relation to the arrest of chronic pulmonary diseases. By CHARLES DENISON, M.D. pp. 192.

has characterized the history of this academy, now in the thirteenth year of its existence, and which merits especial mention. The volume is strong in archæological papers, by W. W. Calkins, W. H. Pratt, A. D. Churchill, J. Goss, Dr. R. J. Farquharson; these will be noticed more particularly in our department of Anthropology. Among zoölogical papers is Mr. Calkin's catalogue of the marine shells of Florida, with descriptions of several new species, and papers by Mr. H. Strecker, on the Bombycid moths, and an interesting account by him of hybrids between *Callimorpha lecontei* and *C. interrupto-marginata*. There are palæontological articles by S. A. Miller and W. H. Barris; but without disparagement to the other articles that by Mr. J. Duncan Putnam on certain bark lice called *Pulvinaria*, is of the more importance, from the careful manner in which the anatomy, internal and external, the development and metamorphosis of this singular insect have been discussed. This bark louse has attracted attention from the injury it has done to maples East, and especially West, and Mr. Putnam suggests various remedies. The crowded plates are drawn with care, and engraved by the author, and considering this is his first attempt, are well enough done.

HAYDEN'S GREAT WEST.<sup>1</sup>—This pamphlet while very popular in its treatment, is authoritative, written as it has been by one who has closely studied for over twenty years the physical geography, topography and geology of the Far West, and has had perhaps greater facilities at his command than any other geologist. After giving a brief history of the different surveys of the West, the mountain systems of the Cordilleras are described, followed by an account of the Yellowstone river and its tributaries, the Yellowstone park, and its geysers, the principal rivers of the Northwest, viz.: the geographical area drained by the Missouri river and its tributaries. Accounts of the tertiary lake-basins of the West with their numerous vertebrate fossils, are succeeded by those of the Snake river, its lava plains, the American and the Shoshone falls; and farther on the plateau of Colorado, with its high mountain peaks, and the Indian ruined towns and cave dwellings of the Southwest are noticed. Then passing westward over the Great basin, Great Salt lake is described, and finally the Sierra Nevada and the coast range, while the brochure ends with a brief account of the mineral wealth of the West, the fossils of the lignite, and lastly the stock-raising industry of the Western plains. The whole is the most interesting and reliable summary of the more striking features of the West that we have yet seen.

<sup>1</sup> *The Great West: its Attractions and Resources*. Containing a popular description of the marvelous scenery, physical geography, fossils and glaciers of this wonderful region, and the recent explorations in the Yellowstone park, "the wonderland of America." By Prof. F. V. HAYDEN, LL.D. Being an article written for a work entitled, "The Great West." Philadelphia, Franklin Publishing Company, 1880, 8vo, pp. 87.